

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

NO. 6.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by  
A. G. HODGES & CO.

At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly  
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the  
newspapers published in the west.

## STATEMENT

OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," Approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock

is..... \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up..... 70,000 00

## ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15

Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate..... 11,100 00

## EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR!

And not to be paid for till you know what  
you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from..... \$15 00 to  
\$150 00 each.

200 Ladies' Gold Watches..... \$35 00 each.

300 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15 00 each.

5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5 00 to  
\$15 00 each.

6,000 Gold Band Bracelets \$3 00 to \$10 00 each.

6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings \$2 50 to \$5 00 each.

5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings \$3 00 to \$6 00 each.

10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry..... \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holder..... \$4 00 to \$5 00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils \$4 00 to \$6 00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pens, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not, or any other article in our list of equal value.

## Certificates and Premiums.

Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1; seven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3; 75; fifty with premium of Gold Pencil, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order.

Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address,

W. FORSYTH & CO.,  
39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.

June 6-3m.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, dose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said capital, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever, and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.

(Signed) Wm. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county. — In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. Hodges, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said ALBERT G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby directed to be permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear that he has engaged that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly.

A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,  
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed

June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the record with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamp will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped, for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.

August 19, 1864.

## ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence.

SANFORD GOINS.

April 21, 1865—tf

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one Green Johnson did in May, 1865, kill and murder John Miller, in Adair county, near Columbia, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GREEN JOHNSON and his delivery to the Jailer of Adair county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

June 20—8m.

## STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday night, the 10th inst., a

DARK BROWN HORSE,

about 15½ hands high, 8 or 9 years old, shod all round with a white mark, 2½ inches in length, on right hind quarter, has thick neck, heavy mane and tail; in form something on pony order, and is very spirited.

Although it is conceded by all that slavery is dead—that it cannot be again revived—that there is no possible hope of again re-instating it; yet there are some—nay, many—so wedded to it or to their prejudices, that they cherish a secret hope—and act upon it—that in some way or other, they don't know how, it may, per possibility, be

reinstated; this mode will be the

reward for the return of said horse to me, or a liberal reward for such information as will lead to his recovery.

S. W. PRICE.

June 16, 1865—2t

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. JULY 21. 1865.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that Wilkins Warren, on the 20th of April, 1865, murdered Adams, in the county of Bath, and is now a fugitive from justice and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Wilkins Warren and his delivery to the Jailer of Bath county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of May A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor.

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

About 33 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 165 lbs, black hair and eyes, and a peculiar sharp voice—long whisks. Had on when he committed the murder military coat, striped pants and high topped boots.

May 19, 1865—3m.

## SPLENDID BARGAINS!

All Sure of their Money's Worth.

## W. Forsyth & Co.

39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 43 Nassau st.)

offer for sale the following Magnificent List of

Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR!

And not to be paid for till you know what  
you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from..... \$15 00 to  
\$150 00 each.

200 Ladies' Gold Watches..... \$35 00 each.

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be certain and sudden. You will forever abrid the country of the sectionalism of abolitionists—and of secessionists—whether it come in the name of State rights—Southern rights—our rights—peace party—no more men or money—or should it seek shelter under the more euphonious name of "The Union, Democratic, Conservative Constitutional Union party." Any other name but that and my firm nerves shall never tremble. To join the rebellion after the rebellion is over is a queer position for Union men.

Another objection is thrown in by some which appeals to the pride of the poor man and non-slaveholders. With marked emphasis—it is asked—"Do you want to vote away another man's property?" This question propounded with startling emphasis—so takes the man aback, that he knows not how to respond. I will answer it for him. In Kentucky the poor man without a negro has as much right to vote as the rich with a negro, and having the right to vote, he has the right to vote according to his convictions of the right; and the man who puts such a question, does thereby deny that the poor man has the right to vote; and asserts tacitly that there should be a property qualification. Because, every man who votes does vote away so much of the property of others as may be necessary to be taken for government uses in the way of taxation and otherwise; and he who votes upon the Constitutional Amendment does no more than vote to dispose of that which is necessary for the good of the Government.

There is one further objection to be considered. It is objected by some that the Legislature of Kentucky, at its recent session having rejected the amendment—or having failed to ratify it—all power has been expended; that we are foreclosed in Kentucky upon the subject unless Congress shall re-submit the question. This objection is as untenable as any of the others. Congress having submitted the amendment to the States for ratification by the Legislatures, has thereby expended all its powers upon the subject, and cannot now recall the act; it is out of their possession and in the hands of the Legislatures, until ratified by the requisite number to make it part of the Constitution. Each Legislature is of equal dignity and power with any preceding Legislature, to make or unmake laws. No refusal by a Legislature to adopt a measure, can limit or restrict the succeeding Legislature from acting and adopting such law or measure. Until passed, no statute becomes law. Will any one be so silly as to insist that the action of the Legislature refusing to pass a law, will inhibit their successors from adopting it? Yet those who contend that the action of the recent Legislature, failing to adopt the proposed amendment, ends the question, do so contend.

The Constitution of the United States does not limit the time or the session in or at which the ratification must be had; but in broad and unrestricted terms throws the proposition out from Congress, to become part of the Constitution, to all intents and purposes, when three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States shall have ratified it.

No provision for withdrawing the proposition once made—no time or session fixed for ratification; but when ratified it becomes the law. If the recent session of the Legislature had passed by without acting upon or considering the question, no one would, in such case, have contended that such non-action precluded future action. Ratification being the only way of expending their power, a failure to ratify would only remit the question to the future. What difference is there, in a Constitutional view, between a refusal to ratify and a failure to ratify? There is no difference that any man can point out in the legal effect of such action and non-action. The question is still left pending for ratification—an open question, which nothing but ratification closes. Each succeeding Legislature being of equal dignity and power with any preceding one, is not and cannot be restricted by the action or non-action of preceding Legislatures. The recent Legislature had just as much power to prohibit the Legislatures of other States from ratifying the amendment, as to restrict or prohibit the future Legislatures of Kentucky from doing so. The recent session spoke for itself, and sifly announced that they did not ratify it—there their power ended. That proposition is not limited to the first or any other session of the Legislature, but shall become part of the Constitution when—that is, at any time the requisite number of Legislatures shall ratify it. The proposition only retires by ratification—not before. Until ratified it stands out a continuing proposition.

It is possible that the objectors have formed their idea from the mode of amending our State Constitution. If so, they carelessly use their powers of analysis and comparison. Suppose, instead of the present mode of calling a Convention, our constitution had provided that when a majority of the people entitled to vote should, at an election, vote for a convention, one should be called, would a failure to vote at one election foreclose the right to call a Convention, by a future vote? A majority voting for, would be necessary—because, unless they vote for it, no Convention would be called.

So in the present case, the Amendment is submitted for ratification—not rejection, because rejection is no more than not ratifying, or being silent upon the subject. Until ratified it necessarily stands as rejected—or not accepted; but when ratified, it becomes part of the Constitution. Until ratified it stands upon the same footing as any other proposition which the Legislature has power to adopt. The failure, or refusal to adopt, no matter how often, does not preclude the action of successors. When adopted the law takes effect, not before. And the only difference between this and any other measure which the Legislature has the right to adopt is, that they may repeal or modify laws; but this, when ratified, becomes the supreme law, and only repealable by the same process of its adoption; by a proposition being submitted by Congress, two-thirds of each house concurring, to alter or modify it.

It is difficult to offer reasons in favor of a self-evident proposition. This, it seems to me, is a self-evident proposition, and the surprise is that any should fail to see it—or seeing, should controvert it.

Having presented you some reasons why the proposed amendment should be adopted—and answered such objections as I have heard urged; I now propose to direct your attention to some additional, and, as I think, controlling reasons why every man in Kentucky should go for the amendment.

When the census of 1860 was taken, there were in Kentucky 919,517 white persons—223,483 slaves, belonging to 36,140 owners. Upon the hypothesis that there were (4) four expectants for each owner, this would give 35,140 owners, and 144,560 expectants, or persons who had an interest in prospect when the present owner died—making an

aggregate of owners and expectants of 180,700. This will give say 200,000 (to be liberal) owners and expectants to 700,000 who neither own nor expect to own slaves. This is based upon the condition of affairs before rebellion. There are not half so many slaves now, nor so many owners or expectants.

But you perceive that even before the present state of facts, the great mass of Kentuckians had no interest in possession or expectancy in slaves. They did not own nor expect to own them. Yet, these non-slaveholders, at the sacrifice of their own personal interests, faithfully stood by and helped us who owned slaves to maintain and defend our right of property. Though to do so they had to yield up all chances for the cultivation of the best lands—and give their sons to go and people the west in order to retain the slave upon the best and most fertile lands; yet they, without faltering voted for us; were ever ready to fight for us up to the last moment of hope. Now, that slavery has passed beyond the power of help; now that no sacrifice these men can make, can possibly restore us our property in slaves; does not every sense of justice and gratitude, demand at our hands that we, who own slaves, should not only not require further sacrifices from the non-slaveholder, which cannot benefit us, but only injure him as well as ourselves; but that we should now join with him cordially, heartily, gratefully, to remove what has always been a burden to him, and now has become a burden to us! Look to the facts and figures in any county and answer if you can the logic of figures. Take any county in a slave State—look through and tell me why it is that the slave is cultivating the best and most fertile land; and the non-slaveholder is driven to the hill sides—the upland—the narrow creek bottoms—where slaves cannot be profitably worked. Is it because the slave is better than the free white man; or slave labor better than free labor? Why does this fact exist all through the slave States? The answer must be, either that slave labor is better than free labor; or that free labor has not had a chance in slave States. The latter is the true reason. Capital and labor ought to be friends and co-workers; and so they are when labor is free and has a chance. But capital becomes the enemy of free labor when it enslaves labor. For in such case it monopolizes the fertile and productive lands—works them with enslaved labor—and drives free labor to the hill tops, and less fertile lands. To illustrate this we will select six counties of the richest and most productive lands; and six of inferior lands, and see the result. In 1860, when the census was taken, there were in Bourbon county, 7,793 whites, 6,767 slaves, 897 owners; in Fayette, 11,399 whites, 10,015 slaves, 1,191 owners; in Jessamine, 5,671 whites, 3,698 slaves, 543 owners; Scott, 8,441 whites, 7,441 slaves, 705 owners; Clark, 6,593 whites, 4,762 slaves, 733 owners; Woodford, 5,276 whites, 5,829 slaves, 691 owners; making in the six counties, famed for rich and fertile lands, an aggregate of whites 45,678; slaves 36,815; owners 4,765; an average of one in ten owning slaves.

We will now take six mountain counties—those counties that have filled our armies with soldiers, without waiting to be drafted—and compare results: Pulaski, 15,819 whites, 1,330 slaves, 273 owners; Pike, 7,247 whites, 97 slaves, 27 owners; Whitley, 7,553 whites, 183 slaves, 51 owners; Grayson, 7,628 whites, 351 slaves, 112 owners; Floyd, 6,168 whites, 147 slaves, 46 owners; Clinton, 5,503 whites, 258 slaves, 66 owners—making an aggregate of whites, 49,918; slaves, 2,366; owners 575.

What is the logic of these figures? If it establishes anything it proves beyond contradiction that when capital enslaves labor, it is the enemy of free labor. That labor enslaved by capital drives free labor to the hills. How can you otherwise account for the fact that in the six most fertile counties 36,815 slaves, exclude that many free laborers? The 36,815 slaves in those counties, held by capital, have driven that many free laborers to find employment and homes in the other poorer counties. Where slave labor is employed, free labor has no encouragement; but is banished by necessity to other fields. He who uses slave labor has no use for free labor. He who enslaves labor has capital, and monopolizes the most fertile lands, and hence free labor is banished to poorer lands by slave labor. Give freedom to labor and this cannot be. Give the white man a chance, and the negro cannot banish him from Kentucky soil, to seek employment in the West and elsewhere. Give freedom to labor and you give the white man a chance in Kentucky.

Now that slavery is practically ended—that no sacrifice that the non-slaveholder can make secure us who own slaves in the further enjoyment of slave labor, I ask if every consideration of justice and gratitude does not demand that the slave owners should, with unanimity, join to help the non-slaveholder to establish and build up his interests? Will not the great controlling mass who constitute the bone and sinew of our country, and who have to the last limits of hope, made all personal sacrifices for the benefit of the slave-owner, now that they are absolved from all further obligations of public faith to maintain it, assert their own rights and vindicate their own interests?

To demand further sacrifices of the laboring masses, when all sacrifices are but to their injury, and do not benefit us who own slaves, would be the extreme of selfishness and want of gratitude and a sense of justice upon our part.

For myself, I demand no more; I yield to the logic of events; and join my strength with that of the laboring millions to assert and maintain their freedom from the tyranny of capital in future. I go for placing capital and labor upon terms of equal liberty; and for establishing that community of dependent interests, which is essential to the friendship and success of capital and labor. To secure this we should at the earliest moment get rid of the remains and name of slavery.

Fellow-citizens, we measure action by the motives which prompt them, and accord to the man praise or dispraise according as he acts from pure or impure motives. The noblest deed man may perform, if prompted by impure motive, strips him of all merit which the deed would otherwise bestow. A bad deed—prompted by honest mistaken motive—loses the stain of criminality—and invests the perpetrator with the charity of forgiveness. The motives which have prompted men to action—or taking sides in all these sad years of calamity and woe—which have just swept over our country—determine the real status of the man; and measure his merits or demerits.

The young man whose education from childhood had been to love a section better than his whole country, and to regard another section as hostile and an enemy—naturally and almost irresistibly rushed into rebellion when the war broke upon us. He was prompted by honest motive but mistakes in patriotism, to espouse a sectional strife against the government of the Union. He struck for what he had been taught and

made believe, all his life, were the rights of his section; which he regarded as his country. His education was at fault, not his purposes. He had been sectionalized, but was honest in his rebellion.

Four years of war, of suffering, four years of calamity and woe, have opened the eyes of his understanding, and expanded the grasp of his patriotism. He now comprehends the difference between a section and a country; and comes back chastened, and prepared to accept the whole country as his. He now comprehends how much greater his country is than a section; and feels that North, South, East and West are but parts of a whole, and that his inheritance is of that whole, and his duty to support that whole. Coming with such improved vision and sentiments, we can extend him the hand of welcome home. He was an honest rebel, fought for his faith; and now comes converted to better and broader views, and we trust, will never again suffer his patriotism to be cramped within sectional limits, nor his free spirit, chained by sectional passions; but that his mind will expand to the full measure of his country's greatness; and the grasp of his affections to the limits of his great inheritance. There were, however, rebels or rebel sympathizers whose motive stamps with criminality their position. They were fraudulent—spurious rebels. They held in higher esteem their property in slaves, than they did either country or section; and upon a calculation of chances took the side of rebellion to save their negroes—not to benefit the South. Such men remained at home, sympathizing with rebellion, and urging the young men to throw themselves into the engorged flood of rebellion.—Such men are still in placable and rebellious, and should be thrown aside by the honest of all parties as unworthy of forgiveness.

The Union men have also had two classes—the genuine and the spurious. One class of Union men are common to all sections, and are the true, genuine Union men. They constitute the great body and controlling power. This class are and have ever been for the Union as paramount to all other objects. They are for the Government of the Union because of the benefits, blessings, and liberties which it secures to them and their posterity. They are for the Government of the Union, regardless of the status of the negro—whether he shall be free or slave. They are for their own race and people first—last—and all the while.

They are for the equality and rights of the white man—the sons of their sires; and for upholding and maintaining his great inheritance of free government. They are not for squandering it upon negro equality; nor wasting it in defence of slavery. These are they who must save and preserve this country—if it be saved at all.

The President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, is the head and front of this party. He rejects alike the fanaticism of North and South, and stands self-possessed and secure upon the true principles of free republican Government. All true Union men will rally to his support, and beat down the mad cry of sectionalism, and assist to firmly and securely establish National Sentiment and just government.

But there is a class who have acted with and professed to be Union men, who are spurious. Such as make the government of the Union, subordinate to the status of the negro. Those are fraudulent Union men who took the Union side, because they thought that was the side to free the negro or the side to keep him enslaved. If they had been persuaded that their ends would have been more surely attained on the other side, they would have been with rebellion. If the status of the negro—either to make him free or to keep him enslaved—was the controlling motive; if the Union was only a means or expedient to sustain their views, they are no better than the fraudulent rebel, and would have been with him but for the difference in judgment as to the winning side.

These fraudulent rebels and fraudulent Union men, since the negro is played out, are working shoulder to shoulder, in the same harness, to keep up our troubles, to harass and distract the public mind; hoping in some unknown, accidental way, by opposing everything, to revive slavery. They admit it to be dead, but hug its remains.

"But faith, fanatic faith once wedded fast,

To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last!"

These men are acting in concert with their Northern confederates to keep up sectional strife and agitation over the negro. They are striving to keep alive the evil spirit of sectionalism founded upon slavery, which has already drenched our land in fraternal blood, and draped our country in mourning.

These men straiten themselves up, and boasting announce that "they stand where they always stood." We will not dispute this with them; for they always stood upon a selfish motive and not upon the first principles of patriotism. True Union men should pause long and weigh well what they are about to do, ere they throw themselves into the embrace of such men and place themselves under their party control. Consider before you take the leap.

Two years ago, when the formidable front of rebellion menaced us with overthrow; when hope trembled with apprehension, and the patriotic heart beat quick with the excitement of danger to our cause; the Union men called for more men and more money to sustain our noble soldiers in the field, and save our government from being overborne by the formidable array of rebellious power. Where did you then stand? Were you for or against "more men and more money?" The spurious rebel was against it; and the spurious Union man was for it; hoping thereby to save his negro. But who now is for "more men and more money?"

The Union men, still standing where they have always stood for maintaining the government of the Union, are for adapting measures to the existing facts. When men and money were required for this purpose they were for men and money. Now that peace has spread her balmy wings over our land, the Union men, to conserve the best interests of their government, are for reducing the men and economizing in money. The change in the acts makes it necessary to adopt measures to suit the facts in order to sustain the Government.

In like manner do they propose to act in reference to slavery, to adapt their action to the condition of things as they exist. They find slavery destroyed—hopelessly destroyed, and nothing but a dangerous and troublesome wreck impeding their progress, to unity and peace and prosperous advancement. To secure this we should at the earliest moment get rid of the remains and name of slavery.

Fellow-citizens, we measure action by the motives which prompt them, and accord to the man praise or dispraise according as he acts from pure or impure motives. The noblest deed man may perform, if prompted by honest mistake, loses the stain of criminality—and invests the perpetrator with the charity of forgiveness. The motives which have prompted men to action—or taking sides in all these sad years of calamity and woe—which have just swept over our country—determine the real status of the man; and measure his merits or demerits.

The young man whose education from

childhood had been to love a section better than his whole country, and to regard another section as hostile and an enemy—naturally and almost irresistibly rushed into rebellion when the war broke upon us. He was prompted by honest motive but mistakes in patriotism, to espouse a sectional strife against the government of the Union. He struck for what he had been taught and

made believe, all his life, were the rights of his section; which he regarded as his country.

His education was at fault, not his purposes.

He had been sectionalized, but was honest in his rebellion.

The four years of war, of danger, four years of calamity and woe, have opened the eyes of his understanding, and expanded the grasp of his patriotism. He now comprehends the difference between a section and a country; and comes back chastened, and prepared to accept the whole country as his. He now comprehends how much greater his country is than a section; and feels that North, South, East and West are but parts of a whole, and that his inheritance is of that whole, and his duty to support that whole. Coming with such improved vision and sentiments, we can extend him the hand of welcome home. He was an honest rebel, fought for his faith; and now comes converted to better and broader views, and we trust, will never again suffer his patriotism to be cramped within sectional limits, nor his free spirit, chained by sectional passions; but that his mind will expand to the full measure of his country's greatness; and the grasp of his affections to the limits of his great inheritance. There were, however, rebels or rebel sympathizers whose motive stamps with criminality their position. They were fraudulent—spurious rebels. They held in higher esteem their property in slaves, than they did either country or section; and upon a calculation of chances took the side of rebellion to save their negroes—not to benefit the South. Such men remained at home, sympathizing with rebellion, and urging the young men to throw themselves into the engorged flood of rebellion.—Such men are still in placable and rebellious, and should be thrown aside by the honest of all parties as unworthy of forgiveness.

The spurious Union men say that Wendell Phillips and his fanatical tribe are on our side and they can't keep such company.

They are not professedly acting on the same side with these same men for the last four years? When did you separate; and who are you now with; and how did you get there?

You are estopped from throwing up these men to us—we now no more than heretics for any sympathy with their extreme

fanatical views. We cannot now afford to swap sides, and join the rebellion after it is over. But I bid you look to your own company. Answer me how you got there. If you are lost for an answer, I can supply you; it is because you stand where you always stood.

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# THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865

## UNION TICKET!

FOR STATE TREASURER.

W. L. NEALE,

of Madison County.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

FOR CONGRESS,

Gen. S. S. FRY,

of Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

WM. H. GRAY.

Union Candidates for Congress in Kentucky.

1st District—R. M. BRADLEY.

2d District—GEO. H. YEAMAN.

3d District—J. H. LOWRY.

4th District—MARION C. TAYLOR.

5th District—L. H. ROUSSEAU.

6th District—G. CLAY SMITH.

7th District—SPEED S. FRY.

8th District—WM. H. RANDALL.

9th District—SAMUEL MCKEE.

present to these papers the views of a very prominent man of their party, one whom the Conservatives praise to the skies and who, according to their views, is the very epitome of wisdom and intelligence, Hon. Geo. S. Shanklin. He, in his Nicholasville speech, objects to the second clause of the amendment because no further legislation is needed to enforce the first section. He says, "We have a general provision in the Constitution of the United States that gives to Congress the right to legislate in all cases where it is necessary in order to carry out any granted power." And in support of this he quotes the above named 18th clause. Is it not strange that in the famous Lexington District the Conservatives should run as their representative in Congress such a "mere tyro," a "poor lawyer" who is equal to making an assertion at once so "non-sensical and reckless and stupid?" The Observer and Reporter and the Eagle will have to read Mr. Shanklin out of their party. He hasn't conned his lesson well—he hasn't read the papers of his party.

These disagreements among the Conservative doctors, however, prove the wisdom of Congress in proposing the second clause. Opponents may oppose and cavil as they please about the intent and operation of the 18th clause of section 8, article 1, of the Constitution. The latter clause of the amendment will confer the right on Congress of enforcing the first section—confers it literally and expressly, and so ends the controversy.

### Gen. Harlan takes the Stump.

We notice from the Observer and Reporter, that Attorney General John M. Harlan will address the Conservative citizens of Lexington in opposition to the Constitutional Amendment, on Saturday next. We suppose Mr. Harlan has been employed by the Executive Committee of the Union party of Kentucky as, judging by his last summer's precedent, his opposition to the amendment might naturally be expected to be of great weight in its favor. By the way, that joke Mr. Harlan played on the Democracy of Indiana during the late Presidential canvass was a rich one. The Attorney General of Kentucky went over to stump the State of Indiana in opposition to Gov. Morton, and succeeded so well that the Governor's majority was increased by a gain of some 25,000 votes. Mr. Harlan played as well into the hands of the Republicans then, as his brother, the Federal Court Clerk, is doing now into the hands of the Abolitionists—we mean of the Simon-Pure, running-off negro breed. The Union Executive Committee have shown great sagacity in their employing of Mr. Harlan and his weighty opposition. Gen. Fry's election is now sure.

**Garrett Davis as an Abolitionist.**  
This celebrated politician is now engaged in enlightening the people of Kentucky on the beauties of Conservatism and the horrors of Unionism and the Constitutional Amendment. He is appalled by the terrible idea of the abolition of slavery throughout the United States, and has jumped into the arena to oppose it. Yet all who know Mr. Davis are acquainted with the facts of his having been a noted Emancipationist and opponent of Slavery, and that he was elected to the position he now holds by the Union party of Kentucky. In older times, his vigorous days, Mr. Davis could scarcely find words enough to express his abhorrence of the conserving of slavery—now, alas! words flow apace, there is scarcely any end to the stream, but they are all in condemnation of his former views and in laudation of the thing he once hated. Having converted a large portion of the people of Kentucky to his former way of thinking on the subject of slavery he, now turns around and with abuse because of their having accepted his views, forsakes them. Three years ago, Mr. Davis was a Union man of the straitest sect—in his eyes there was no better government on the face of the earth than ours; now he is unsparring in his abuse of the Government and of all the efforts being made for the salvation and well-being of the Union. In fact the gyrations of this gentleman are so fast and furious that they make one dizzy.

In evidence of Mr. Davis' views when in his prime we extract the following from the correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial only adding that one of the finest eulogies ever pronounced on the Free State of Massachusetts, and because of its freedom, was delivered by this same Hon. Garrett Davis.

LEXINGTON, July 17, 1865.

The Hon. Garrulous Davis is taking great pains just now to prove that the Abolitionists and Emancipationists of Kentucky and of the United States are the worst set of men that number the earth. I yesterday stumbled on a printed speech, on the slavery question, of his, which, according to the title-page, was "intended to be delivered in the House, but was cut off, with many others, by the surreptitious call of the previous question." It was printed at the Madisonian office, Washington, in 1840. The Hon. Garrulous was then a member of the House, and whether he was an Abolitionist or not may be inferred from the following extracts from his speech, which were "crowded out" from delivery, but which he published and circulated among his constituents:

"I admit that slavery is the fruitful source of many social and moral evils; and if my flat could eradicate it from America, and translate all African slaves to the land of their forefathers, another sun should not rise to reveal this blotch on my country's escutcheon. \* \* \* \*

"We understand that a committee of the Harlanites waited on a German working man in South Frankfort, on Tuesday last, who was under promise to vote for Mr. Gray, and frightened him out of his purpose by representing that Mr. Gray would

free by touching the soil of England; and the process of its execution is seen in the abolition of the slave trade upon the high seas, first by the United States, then by Great Britain, and subsequently, with a single exception, by all the maritime powers of the world; most of Christendom having declared that trade to be piracy, and in the abolition of slavery in the British West Indian Islands. France is preparing to abrogate it in her colonies; and it is in the course of events that it shall go on to its final consummation. The measures of these people will form obstacles to its progress, but its onward march is certain and relentless—though it must be slow, as was that of civilization upon a barbaric and benighted world. It will be first swept from the agricultural States, and will linger long and obstinately in those that grow cotton. That great staple will never be cultivated but to a limited extent by free, particularly by white labor; and whenever slavery ceases in the States that grow it, as a necessary consequence those that are agricultural will lose the principal market for their stock, their meats, and their breadstuffs.

"There is a powerful combination of the principal interests of those great sections of the Confederacy, to perpetuate slavery in the cotton region. When and how it is to yield finally, is deep in the future, and known only to Omnipotence. If a conjecture might be allowed, it would not be unreasonable to say that the black dynasties that will before another century, have established an undisputed sway in all the Islands of the West Indies, will open wide the doors of the race which will roll from our continent like waves across the Caribbean Sea."

It will be seen, by contrasting the above with the author's recent tirades against emancipation, that Garrett as a prophet, was a much better man than Garrett as a politician.

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G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south  
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts helden in the  
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the  
adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1862-4.]

J. W. FINSELL.

V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth  
Street.

GOVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-ff.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of the  
adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-ff.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, & Franklin Circuit Court.

Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is in St. Clair street, next the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts helden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1862-ff.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Frankfort.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-ff.

30 WEST FOURTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Balding formerly occupied by LE BOUTIL-

LER AND BRO.

May 16-3m.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

Residence on Washington Street, next House to

Episcopal Church,

FRANKFORT, KY.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain,

Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats,

Mice, Ants, and other pests and vermin—all of

which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

IT prevents or stops the Hair

from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies,

Preserves, and renders it Soft and

Glossy, and the Head free from

Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and

Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

NEW YORK.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H.

Averill, and all Druggists and Dealers.

May 12, 1865-5m.

BURNAM & DICKSON,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

Insurance Agents.

Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug

Store, Terre Haute, Ind.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.

Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming

Land in all the Western States and Territories.

Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered,

Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the

Western States. We are prepared to enter lands,

with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal

terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real

Estate at Auction.

Persons desiring to change their residences

will do well to call and examine our register of

Farms, &c., before purchasing.

We have a large

number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly

every State in the United States. We will be

pleased to answer any communication in regard

to Lands, and we think we can give general satis-

faction as our acquaintance with the Western

States and Territories is equal to any other office

in the country.

June 13, 1865-6m.

THE CONNECTICUT

MUTUAL LIFE IN. CO.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.....\$7,918,896 10.

DIVIDENDS PAID DURING THE LIFE OF THE AS-

SURED. Average Dividends for eighteen years 50

PER CENT.

The ONLY COMPANY which declares a Divi-

idend on the FULL PREMIUM PAID.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 1st, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that D. B. WAG-

GENER is Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life

Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frank-

fort, Franklin County, has filed in this office the

statements and exhibits required by the provi-

of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agen-

ties of Foreign Insurance Companies," Approved 3d

March, 1856; and it having been shown to the

satisfaction of the undersigned that said compa-

nies is possessed of an actual capital of at least

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, as re-

quired by said act, is hereby licensed and per-

mitted to take risks and transact business of in-

surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of

one year from the date hereof.

But this license

may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to

the undersigned that since the filing of the state-

ments above referred to, the available capital of

the said Company has been reduced below one hun-

and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony Whereof, I have set my hand to

the day and year above written.

W. M. T. SAMUELS, AUDITOR,

By JAS. M. WITROW, Asst. Auditor.

—NOTICE.

To the Citizens of Frankfort.

HAVING engaged the services of an ex-

cellent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your

doors every morning, fresh light bread hot from

the oven, & will also keep on hand a full supply,

which will be furnished any hour a person's

call, stand, on St. Clair street, one door below

Express Office.

—A. J. GRAHAM.

March 24, 1865-2w.

H. SAMUEL,

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved

or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBERSHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

—NOTICE.

To the Citizens of Frankfort.

HAVING engaged the services of an ex-

cellent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your

doors every morning, fresh light bread hot from

the oven, & will also keep on hand a full supply,

which will be furnished any hour a person's

call, stand, on St. Clair street, one door below

Express Office.

—A. J. GRAHAM.

March 24, 1865-2w.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

—PERFECT FAST COLOR.

Dark Green, Light Green,

Magenta, Mauve,

Light Blue, French Blue,

Claret Brown, Dark Brown,

Light Brown, Royal Purple,

Scarlet, Slatte, Slat